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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-219  
Tuesday  
16 November 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-219

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16 November 1993

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## Burundi

### Foreign Minister Says Security Remains 'Precarious'

EA1511163093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Security remains precarious in Burundi three weeks after the coup attempt which cost President Melchior Ndadaye his life. How are things in Burundi? This question was put to Burundian Foreign Minister Sylvestre Ntibantunganya by our chief editor, Jean-Francois Nsengiyunva, this morning.

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] I first wish to tell you that as time goes on more information is needed to enable one to understand what happened in Burundi. Apparently public opinion at home and abroad has adhered to the idea that a group of soldiers perpetrated the bloody coup which cost the elected president his life. That is true, but obviously the coup must have had ramifications in the civilian world in various forms. That will hopefully be made clear through investigations the Burundi Government has entrusted to a national investigation commission, as well as through investigations to be carried out by private organizations, or perhaps by an international investigation commission if demanded by the Burundi Government. That is what the Army also calls for and almost everybody else. Before replying on the issue of the evolution of the situation, I want to say that the coup definitely had ramifications in other sectors of national life. Things were well calculated, so all possibilities must be studied.

One cannot say the situation is currently normal, but neither can one say that the situation is stationary. The government is trying to restore peace, order, and security throughout the country. [passage omitted]

Yesterday we were told about the situation in the province of Muranyva [central Burundi], where a group of soldiers is terrorizing the commune of Mbuye, around Kivoga, the commune of Rutegama and to some extent around the provincial headquarters of Muranyva. We are also told that the Muranyva provincial governor has been threatened by some Tutsi extremists who want to incriminate him for the excellent work he is doing to restore peace and tranquillity in his province. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Chad

### Prime Minister Meets Students, Labor Union Delegations

AB1311111993 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] It has been almost a week since Dr. Nouradeen Deloi Kassire Koumakoye was elected transitional prime minister but his countrymen are still waiting for the formation of the new cabinet. This is important because

the country has had no cabinet for almost 15 days now. This is the kind of situation which can lead to all kinds of abuses in the administration and some strategic services. Already the transitional prime minister has told Chadians that the formation of his new cabinet was not so urgent. Some sections of the society are threatening to embark upon a strike to demand, in particular, the payment of salary arrears. The threat by students this morning, for example, disturbed the authorities who posted anti-riot police in some strategic areas in Ndjamenia. The transitional prime minister, who is assuming his office at a time when a number of strikes are in the offing, this morning held a meeting with representatives of the students of the Ndjamenia University. The talks centered on the payment of scholarship arrears, an issue which has been causing dissatisfaction at that institution. The end-of-year examination date is approaching and one understands easily the disarray in which these youths have found themselves. So the transitional prime minister made a firm promise to do everything possible to find a favorable solution to this situation.

The prime minister, Dr. Nouradeen Deloi Kassire Koumakoye, this morning received a delegation of the Federation of Chadian Trade Unions [UST], led by General Secretary Jibril Assale, to discuss the payment of salary arrears and to find solutions to these social problems.

## Congo

### Security Forces Patrol Baongo, Urge Normalcy

AB1511091393 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Brazzaville, Nov 14 (AFP)—Security forces moved into the opposition stronghold of Baongo in Brazzaville's southern suburbs Sunday [14 November] to urge residents to resume normal activities following recent clashes, witnesses said.

Security forces in armoured vehicles equipped with megaphones toured the streets proclaiming: "The problems are over. There is no more to fear. We are asking bus and taxi drivers to provide transport." Opposition militias, who have been patrolling the streets of Baongo, looked on as the vehicles passed by.

Troops withdrew from Baongo on Thursday without having achieved their stated aim of crushing "armed opposition bands" in the opposition stronghold rocked by fighting since November 3.

However the move was seen as opening the way for a political settlement to the conflict which killed 39 people, according to provisional figures compiled by hospital sources.

The call to resume normal activities did not appear to have an immediate effect in Baongo or in another troubled suburb, Makele-Kele, journalists noted. Opposition militias were continuing to take identity checks on

passers by in Baongo where the main opposition leader, Bernard Kolelas, took refuge after the clashes.

The local markets had still not opened, and Baongo had the appearance of a ghost town, with felled trees and burnt-out cars cluttering the streets.

### Fresh Shooting Occurs

*AB1511142793 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 15 Nov (AFP)—The Congolese Army once again made use of firearms last night at Baongo, the southern district of Brazzaville, in response to shots fired by opposition militia, a military source in the Congolese capital disclosed today. Heavy artillery bombardment went on from last night to early this morning as opposition militia continued to shoot sporadically, according to eyewitnesses. The military source did not provide any casualty figures for the latest shooting, nor did he specify the reasons for the degeneration of the situation at Baongo where security forces and opposition supporters have not clashed since the middle of last week, a period preceded by clashes which left 39 dead, according to hospital figures.

However, according to a well informed source, it is reported that the militia wanted to protest the decision by the Military High Command [HCM] yesterday evening to continue "patrols and search operations" in the districts "to guarantee the security of the population." In a communique broadcast on radio and television, the HCM also appealed for "normalization" of the situation. [passage omitted] In spite of this appeal, markets remained closed today at Baongo for the second week running while public transport was still paralyzed. Just like yesterday, the militia continued to control the strategic points of the district, an opposition stronghold where fighting broke out on 3 November. [passage omitted]

### Rwanda

#### MRND News Conference Views Belgian Deployment in UNOMUR

*EA1311153593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] There is controversy over the presence of Belgian troops in the capital as part of the United Nations Observation Mission Uganda-Rwanda [UNOMUR]. Here is the National Revolutionary Movement for Development's [MRND] position, as explained by its chairman, Mathieu Ndirumapfse, yesterday afternoon during a news conference:

[Begin Ndirumapfse recording] It is true that we have neither signed nor given our approval to yesterday's communique by those political parties represented within the government, which called on Belgium to increase its quota within the UN force, and for Belgian troops to ensure security in Kigali.

First, this event has procedural shortcomings. Rwanda—and political parties even less—is not supposed to directly address a particular country. The person who organized the international peace force is the UN secretary general. Should there be a request, it should not be sent directly to the state concerned but to the UN secretary general.

Second, relations between states are the responsibility of governments, and relations between Rwanda and the UN fall within the competence of the government, not political parties.

It is thus up to government members to consult one another, to examine whether the request or demand they send to either the UN or a particular country fully meets the interests of the nation, and whether the issue has already been the subject of consultation and consensus within the Ministers Council.

Third, we have not subscribed to the communique, not only for procedural reasons but also for reasons of courtesy. I think political parties should start learning how to behave with courtesy toward one another. If something has already been decided, there is no need to call us, so to speak, to give our consent to what others have done behind our backs. It is not the sort of courteous procedure expected from political parties working together within the same government, which are bound to cooperate for the good of the nation.

The MRND's stance does not mean that we are against Belgium, against the Belgian Government or against the Belgian people. The MRND, as a body, as a party, considers the Belgian Government, the Belgian people, as friends, even though—we do not have to hide this—we disapprove of the behavior of a certain number of Belgians. The MRND is thus not against the presence of Belgian troops, but we do not see why this must be exclusive, since there are other countries which offered their assistance to ensure security in Rwanda until elections are held. We think that this is a duty which must be shared between several countries. And moreover, I think that Belgium herself has never asked to ensure the security of Kigali by itself. She never asked such a thing. It is only a few individuals, who are perhaps in a hurry to join the government, who emphasize the need to establish this security force in Kigali in the shortest time possible. But these are personal interests. [end recording]

[Announcer] It is worth noting that in a communique published on the occasion, the MRND expressed concern over the insecurity prevailing in the demilitarized zone, where the population is reportedly the subject of harassment by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. The MRND urges the government and political parties to spare no effort to solve this problem quickly.

### **RPF Claims MRND Attempts To Usurp Burundi's Kinigi**

*E11511203593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1730 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Communique issued by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in Mulindi on 13 November—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In its communique of 23 October 1993, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] said the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND—former ruling party], which still dominates the Rwandan Government, instead of helping Burundi citizens to solve their problems, does everything possible to increase their misery by continuing to broadcast over the radio and TV in Kigali words meant to inspire hatred among them. It has installed a government parallel to that of Mrs. Kinigi which is the only legitimate one.

[Words indistinct] in Gisenyi [western Burundi] helped by Lieutenant Colonel Anatole Nsengiyunva, one of the members of the Kigali death squad, is looking for people there who could be trained to attack Burundi. In this framework, soldiers who took an active part in the killings in Rwanda, such as Major Augustin Bahihenda, also a member of the death squad, was taken to areas near the border with Burundi to prepare attacks on Burundi. Maj. Bahihenda was hurriedly taken to the (Gasogo) training camp at Bugesera to infiltrate groups of killers into Burundi. Burundians taken to that camp are trained in military exercises after being recruited from refugee camps [words indistinct]. It is now clear that the MRND is exploiting Burundi's problems by increasing killings there and (?discouraging) people in Rwanda with the aim of aborting the implementation of the Arusha agreement.

The best example is when the MRND made it clear that it did not wish to see Belgian troops coming to Rwanda in the framework of the United Nations to facilitate the formation of the broad-based transitional government. [passage omitted]

It is worth saying that the involvement of Rwanda in the Burundi question [words indistinct] the keeping away of the Belgian troops, have something to do with a clear plan by the MRND to delay the formation of the transitional government for as long as possible. The MRND wants time to implement its new strategy on Burundi before the broad-based transitional government is formed.

The MRND has realized that once the RPF battalion arrives in Kigali, what happened in Burundi, which cost the lives of President Ndadaye and other officials, will be impossible to repeat in our country for the RPF battalion would then have a role to perform in providing security to all the people and the transitional institutions. [passage omitted]

The RPF again strongly condemns the efforts against the MRND's current involvement in Burundian issues which make these more difficult to resolve. The RPF condemns anything which could threaten citizens either in Burundi or Rwanda and any act which could obstruct the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement, such as refusing to accept the Belgian troops without any reason.

The RPF draws attention to the path of war the MRND wants to take. It calls on the world to continue supporting Rwandans on the paths of peace and democracy and to continue supporting peace in the region.

[Issued] Mulindi, 13 November 1993

[Signed] Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, RPF president.

### **Zaire**

#### **Armed Forces Chief of Staff Meets Congolese Counterpart**

*AB1511212593 Kinshasa Votx du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Claude Emmanuel Ota-Onka, chief of General Staff of the Congolese Armed Forces, arrived in Kinshasa today from Brazzaville. He was accompanied by a 12-man delegation, including the directors of four specialized branches which constitute the command of the Congolese Army. This is the first of such a visit in the history of our two armies. This first day was marked by the discussions that the visitor held with his Zairian counterpart, General Eluki Monga Aundu, at the Army Headquarters. A first round of working sessions was held this afternoon during which issues of mutual defense were discussed in order to safeguard sovereignty of our two states, as well as ensure the peace and security of our two peoples—peace and security which constitute an indispensable condition for development. For the two chiefs of general staff, this visit is justified by the willingness of our two heads of state—President Lisouba of Congo and President Mobutu of Zaire—to see the two countries' Armed Forces develop a multidimensional military cooperation in order to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and friendship existing between the two countries, because when the armies understand each other, the people also understand each other.

#### **Government Fails To Meet World Bank Debt Deadline**

*AB1511220093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Zaire has just been recognized as a bad customer by the World Bank for being incapable of paying its debts. A debt of \$25 million was to be paid before 15 November, and failing to meet this deadline means that the various projects financed by the World Bank might be unceremoniously canceled. It is, therefore, a total amount of \$175 million—that is more than 43 billion CFA francs—that Zaire can no longer count on. Zairian

Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa said this was shameful and urged public enterprises' officials at a meeting on 11 November to help pay the debt arrears. Right now, the World Bank has not yet taken any suspension or exclusion measures against Zaire. The main sectors to be affected by the suspension of the bank's financing are not only road construction and social development, but also assistance to the potable water supply project in Kinshasa. As for the Zairian Government, it has decided to put in circulation new zaire notes, the national currency. Let us listen to Zairian Communication Minister N'Gongo Luwowa who called on the people to help put the new zaire bank notes in circulation. He talked to Lucien Parfait Nzoungou:

[Begin recording] The government is urging those in possession of the old zaire notes to gradually deposit them in their bank accounts or simply exchange them

against the new notes. At the same time, it denounces the attitude of those people who abuse the naivete of compatriots in some localities in the interior and, who are deliberately giving out false information likely to cause the ruin of many families. The attention of the public, particularly that of Zairians in the regions, is once again drawn to the date of 22 November beyond which only the new zaire will remain legal tender throughout the country. Those who, unfortunately, will still be in possession of the old bank notes on 23 November, can only blame themselves for doing so.

Still concerning the monetary reform, the government has been officially informed that accounts in foreign currencies have been reinstated and that a new 50-zaire note has been put in circulation by the Bank of Zaire. Very shortly, the new makuta, that is (?one hundredth) of a zaire, will be issued. [end recording]

## Djibouti

### Human Rights Leader Views Charges After Release

LD1511152493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Interview with Muhammad Humad Souleh, chairman of the Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms, by correspondent Assane Diop; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] There have been clashes in northern Djibouti between government forces and the FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy] armed opposition. According to a reliable Western source on the ground, these clashes came in the wake of an attack launched by FRUD against a convoy of loyalist forces. The scale of these clashes and the number of casualties is not known at present.

Still in Djibouti, we have heard the first reaction of the chairman of the Association for the Defense of Human Rights since his release. Muhammad Humad Souleh was released on Wednesday. He was arrested in September for spreading disinformation, and he is still charged with the same offense. In fact, authorities in Djibouti apparently accuse Mr. Souleh of being close to the FRUD armed opposition. Assane Diop asked Souleh if judge had given specific examples to back their accusations:

[Begin recording] [Souleh] Yes, I was given specific facts. It was the ambush of 11 November, which took place 15 km from Tadjoura. According to our information, it was an ambush set up by the Army. Only one person was wounded, and they came to the witness stand in court to say that the soldiers had shot at them.

[Diop] Does it mean that you maintain the statements you made then?

[Souleh] Absolutely.

[Diop] In your communiques, have you ever denounced acts of violence by FRUD?

[Souleh] As far as we know, there were no abuses against the civilian population on the part of FRUD. If I had any suggestion to make to the authorities toward an improvement of political relations, it would be the proclamation of a general amnesty for all political prisoners. This amnesty should take place simultaneously with the release of military prisoners held by the FRUD armed opposition. [end recording]

## Ethiopia

### Israeli Delegate Briefs Official on PLO Accord

EA1211223393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Dr. Fekede Gedamu, vice chairman of the Council of Representatives, held talks with an Israeli

Government delegation in his office today. During the meeting he was briefed by Mr. (Rahn Cohen), one of that country's MPs [members of parliament] on general aspects and aims of the agreement recently signed by Israel and the PLO. [passage omitted]

### Minister Dismisses Allegations of Government Intimidation

EA1311214093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Justice Minister Ato Mahteme Solomon has dismissed as baseless a report circulated by the Ethiopian Free Journalists' Association, which alleged that the government had breached the press law and was intimidating the private media.

According to a report by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, the minister told a press conference that distributing subversive publications and that could lead the nation and people to civil war, and yet complaining that one should not be held accountable for one's action was nothing but an attempt to play oneself above the law [sentence as heard]. He said only eleven publications out of an officially known 120 newspapers and magazines are presently (?facing) legal charges despite the association's report, which said the number of publications had gone down due to a government crackdown.

The justice minister warned that the publishers cannot (?afford) [word indistinct] questions and appearances since their motive, he said, was not out of concern to promote free press but an ill-disposed one aimed at blackmailing and weakening the democratic trend in the country.

### Defense Minister, Industry Prepare for Conversion

EA1511192093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1539 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] A top defense official has said that part of Ethiopia's defense industry will be used for nonmilitary economic production once the study for its transformation is finalized. In an exclusive interview which he gave to the Ethiopian News Agency last week, Defense Vice Minister Girma Biru said a plan was being drawn up to convert parts of the arms and ammunition factories into nonmilitary production plants in a bid to back up the national economy. He said the conversion plan is required to be cost-effective and expected not to alter radical and structural setup of the factories because of the need to maintain their production capacities.

Asked whether the country's military factories were presently producing arms, the official said that there was no arms production at the moment except in a single plant which was engaged in the production of ammunition in small quantities.

Asked whether Ethiopia's fighter aircraft which were taken abroad by defecting pilots of the former air force in 1991 had been returned, the defense vice minister said that all fighter planes and warships which had been taken to neighboring and some Arab countries by the former



ex-officers were claimed back by the transitional government and were retrieved. He added that all countries where the planes and ships were kept have shown full cooperation because of the present relations between them and the transitional government.

Asked whether Ethiopia is importing armaments, Mr. Girma said neither the military nor the transitional government has the intention to import arms from abroad.

## Kenya

### By-Elections Set for 22 Dec in Mombasa District

EA1211161693 Nairobi KNA in English 1732 GMT  
11 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 11 Nov (KNA)—Following last month's nullification by the court of Prof Rashid Mzee's (FORD-K) [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya] election as the Kisauni [Mombasa district] MP, the Electoral Commission chairman Justice Zaccheus Chesoni has announced a by-election there [on] 22nd December 1993. Justice Chesoni said along with the Kisauni parliamentary by-election, the commission is organizing civic elections in six wards, namely Mwanda (Taita Taveta District), Kirimukuyu (Nyeri), West Kajulu (Kisumu), Kanyaluo (Homabay), Bunyala (Kakamega) and Marachi Central in Busia.

Justice Chesoni, who released the timetable during a press conference at his office today, said all political parties wishing to participate in the elections must finalize their nomination of candidates before 3rd December. [passage omitted]

Justice Chesoni observed that Kenyans have now established a culture of peaceful elections and appealed to Kenyans whose areas would be affected by the forthcoming elections to conduct their campaigns without violence. He particularly urged the candidates to avoid making inflammatory statements or inciting youths to attack others. [passage omitted]

## Tanzania

### Ruling Party To Pursue Tanganyika Government

EA1511113493 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] In Dodoma [central Tanzania] the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM—ruling party] has reached a consensus on parliament's motion seeking the establishment of a Tanganyika government within the Union of Tanzania. The special meeting of the executive institutions of the CCM, which ended in Dodoma Town today [14 November], decided that the motion should be introduced to the party channels from the grass-roots level to the congress.

In his closing speech, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, CCM chairman, said the issue will be discussed beginning with branches, locations, districts, and regions, and ending with a session of the CCM Executive Committee.

Amid applause from hundreds of delegates, including members of parliament, the CCM chairman said the question will be presented to a session of the National Executive Committee of the CCM which will make its proposal to the congress, which in turn will make a final decision on the whole question of producing a policy based on consensus regarding the union. President Mwinyi said this will also take into account the mechanism of a Tanganyika government within the Tanzania Union.

The meeting also advised the CCM to form a committee to follow up the decisions and said that members of the special committee should come from the National Executive Committee, members of parliament, and members of the Council of Representatives.

The meeting also emphasized the need for good understanding, solidarity, unity, and cooperation among CCM members and the people as a whole and adherence to the CCM policy.

## Uganda

### Riot Police Disperse Democratic Party Group's Rally

EA1511112093 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
15 Nov 93 p 8

[Text] Kampala, Sunday [14 November]—Hundreds of riot police yesterday prevented the opposition Democratic Party's [DP] radical group, the Mobilisers, from holding a political rally in Kampala's city square.

Police, wielding batons and tear gas canisters, sealed off the would-be venue and prevented any of the party's supporters from entering the city square, while hundreds of others patrolled the streets.

The deployment of police followed a threat by the rally's organisers that they would stage the protest despite a decision by Inspector General of Police John Cossy Odomet to deny them a licence to do so. This was the second time the mobilisers had been refused a licence. Last May police were similarly deployed to stop their rally from taking place.

President Yoweri Museveni's government, which came to power in January 1986, has said that political parties must wait for the new Uganda constitution, now in the making, to determine their fate.

Last year, the National Resistance Council (NRC—interim parliament), refused to outlaw political parties, but instead proscribed some of their activities.

But leaders of the country's three main political parties—Uganda People's Congress (UPC) of former President Milton Obote, Conservative Party (CP) of Finance Minister Mayanja Nkangi and DP of Foreign Minister Paul Ssemogerere—have maintained that the existence of political parties "cannot be subject to debate because the right to associate is man's human right."

### Justice Minister Views Constitutional Court Controversy

MB1411140693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116  
GMT 14 Nov 93

[Statement by Minister of Justice H.J. Coetsee issued in Pretoria on 13 November on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The Democratic Party's [DP] Mr Tony Leon has once again issued a most alarmist statement on an issue—the composition and jurisdiction of the proposed constitutional court—that rather deserves a level and cool-headed approach.

The DP supports an objective, independent judiciary in court at all levels including the constitutional court. So does the government. The DP says it does not support a politicized bench or constitutional court. The government does not only say that but actively opposes it. Amazingly, however, the DP for instance wishes to attain these goals by making the appointment of judges to the constitutional court subject to *inter alia* voting procedures in the proposed senate, consisting only of politicians, with possibilities of manipulation, trade-offs and a public parading of candidates. As opposed to this, the present proposals provide for the until now proven convention of judicial appointments by the state president in consultation with the cabinet. This ensures, *inter alia*, that judges are not paraded in public.

Fact of the matter is that the initial proposals by the technical committee which could have led to the unfortunate situation of a public display of possible candidates for judicial appointment have been scrapped. The government views this as a dynamic improvement.

The appointment of any new chief justice will be made on recommendation of the judicial services council, which consists of jurists such as the chief justice (who is the chairman), and members representing the judge-president, the advocates, the attorneys and legal academics as well as four other jurists. Four senators, some of whom could probably also be jurists, will also be members of this body to ensure an input. When the interests of a specific region are at stake, the relevant judge-president also becomes a member of the body for that specific issue. When issues pertaining to the law are discussed, the four senators will not have voting powers. The chief justice will be involved and consulted with the appointment of the president of the constitutional court. The government believes that the judicial services council should be involved with all the subsequent appointments to the constitutional court.

With regards to the composition of the constitutional court, the initial proposals by the technical committee held the very real possibility that eleven persons could have been appointed without one of them ever having been a judge or a practising advocate or attorney or legal academic. The government finds it perplexing that the DP could ever have supported this proposal.

The latest proposals guarantee that, at the very least, four judges of the supreme court will be appointed in consultation with the chief justice to serve on the constitutional court bench. It is realistic to expect that more judges of the supreme court will be appointed to the constitutional court bench in terms of the proposed formula. This compares favourably with other constitutional court models in democracies.

Once the desirability of a constitutional court has been established, as is the case, it is of utmost importance to ensure that constitutional issues be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, as these issues have a profound effect on the daily lives of the citizenry. The definition of the constitutional court's jurisdiction aims to achieve these goals.

The constitutional court, for example, is not a court of first instance to pronounce on the validity of a law other than an act of parliament, nor on the violation of the fundamental rights or the constitutionality of executive and administrative conduct of the organs of a region. These competencies rest within the regional supreme courts.

The government has reserved its position vis-a-vis the appointment of the president of the constitutional court because it believes that the provision in the proposed constitution that the state president will act in these matters only in consultation with the cabinet, is definitely applicable.

It is regrettable that the DP has portrayed their proposals in a confrontational fashion without regard to the full contents and context of the proposals as well as other remaining issues. Without the benefit of this information, the system of checks and balances envisaged by the proposals gets lost in the plethora of rhetoric. It also fails to inform the public that these proposals are comparable to the systems found elsewhere in successful democracies.

In the meanwhile, the government is confident that its proposals on one of the remaining issues, namely the position of the present judicial officers such as judges, attorneys-general and magistrates, will be accepted.

### Negotiators Settle Court Issue

MB1511153893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] After a heated debate, the multiparty negotiators had accepted the principle that a future constitutional court will be appointed by the government. The Democratic Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] opposed the motion. The constitutional court to be established in terms of the interim constitution, will have jurisdiction throughout the country to decide on issues related to the interim constitution.

**FA-Government Talks End**

*MB1611105793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017  
GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 16 SAPA—The crucial bilateral meeting between the government and the Freedom Alliance [FA]—at which “final positions” were to be put to government by alliance negotiators—ended on Tuesday with an announcement by the FA that its scheduled afternoon news conference had been postponed. “We are postponing the news conference to a date to be announced,” said an FA spokesman by telephone.

Asked if the bilateral had gone badly, the spokesman replied: “You can read between the lines.”

The spokesman added a “fairly strong” statement would be issued later Tuesday through SAPA.

He would not comment further, and urged reporters to wait for the statement.

On Monday (yesterday), the alliance said it had completed a two-day “bosberaad” [bush summit] in Bophuthatswana and would be presenting “final positions” to government on Tuesday (today).

Senior FA negotiator Rowan Cronje said then the alliance would insist the government responded “seriously and in writing to these...If we are to be satisfied that further bilaterals are justified”.

The alliance would insist without compromise that:

- The exclusive powers granted to regions should be clearly spelt out, enshrined and protected in the draft constitution and be “tamper-proof”;
- Regions have the right, entrenched in the constitution, to levy their own taxes and to raise additional funds autonomously;
- Regional states would have the the power to adopt and amend their own constitutions, in consistence with the bill of rights and the main provisions of the national constitution; and,
- The constitutional court be impartial and free from political taint. Present government and the African National Congress proposals for the composition of the court were unacceptable.

Mr Cronje claimed that the alliance’s constitutional position had the support of some members of cabinet, the National Party caucus, provincial administrations and many top local and international constitutional experts.

He said bilateral discussions with the government had been made difficult “by the undisputed fact that there are clear divisions within the SA [South African] Government on the issue of federalism and other constitutional issues”.

**Freedom Alliance To Present Demand**

*MB1511170293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638  
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 15 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance is to present its final position on certain constitutional issues at a meeting with the government on Tuesday (tomorrow). This is the word from Alliance Chairman Rowan Cronje following a two-day “bosberaad” of the organisation in Bophuthatswana. Mr Cronje said in a statement on Monday the Alliance would insist the government responded “seriously and in writing to these proposals, if we are to be satisfied that further bilaterals are justified”.

The Alliance would insist without compromise that:

- the exclusive powers granted to regions should be clearly spelt out, enshrined and protected in the draft constitution and be “tamper-proof”;
- regions have the right, entrenched in the constitution, to levy their own taxes and to raise additional funds autonomously;
- regional states would have the the power to adopt and amend their own constitutions, in consistence with the bill of rights and the main provisions of the national constitution; and,
- the constitutional court be impartial and free from political taint. Present government and the African National Congress proposals for the composition of the court were unacceptable.

Mr Cronje claimed that the Alliance’s constitutional position had the support of some members of cabinet, the National Party Caucus, provincial administrations and many top local and international constitutional experts. He said bilateral discussions with the government had been made difficult “by the undisputed fact that there are clear divisions within the SA [South African] Government on the issue of federalism and other constitutional issues”. The government had not put forward any constructive proposal to the Alliance, with the exception of a single amendment to a proposal made by the Alliance.

Mr Cronje also criticised government representatives for renegeing on an agreement not to disclose to the media information regarding its bilateral meetings with the Alliance. He said information was leaked selectively and in a distorted way. Documentation and tape recordings of the meeting between the Alliance and the government could verify the Alliance’s contention that false perceptions had been deliberately created in an attempt to discredit the Alliance, he said.



### **ANC Statement on DP's 'Ignorance'**

*MB1511071993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0541  
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[“Statement” by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The statement by the DP [Democratic Party] on the proposals on judicial power and the constitutional court reveal a startling ignorance of how constitutional courts are established and function in democracies. It also contains a number of misleading statement and errors of fact. Together with its alarmist tone and language the statement raises serious questions about the competence and credibility of the DP and its motives.

The ANC [African National Congress] proposals follow the practice in many countries including the U.S. and U.K. where the executive appoints the judiciary. They extend democratic practice in that they provide for such appointments to be made within a system of proportional representation and an executive consisting of a government of national unity.

Contrary of the DP statement, provision has been made for the ordinary courts to deal with cases in relation to the bill of rights and a provincial or local division of the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in a range of constitutional matters.

Most startling is the DP's attempt to project the new proposals as only marginally different from the present system in which the majority of the people have no say in the elect of a government whose president appoints the chief justice and a minister, the judges.

A party that cannot see a difference between appointments made by democratically elected governments and those of a white minority regime reveals a very limited and selective understanding of democracy not withstanding its name. The DP has never before advocated the restructuring of the South African judiciary or raised fundamental objections to the judicial system in our country. On the contrary, the DP has a long record of defending the existing judiciary, indeed glorifying it and helping the NP [National Party] government to project the apartheid judicial system as a legitimate and independent one.

Moreover, the DP's concept of human rights as articulated during the multiparty negotiating process is one designed to protect the rights of the conglomerates and property owners against the legitimate aspirations of the poor and disadvantaged population/majority of our country.

At a time when South Africans look forward to a new dispensation in which all citizens will be enfranchised, a new accountable government will be elected with a president who will enjoy a credibility beyond anything that this country has ever known, the Democratic Party chooses to engage in scare tactics. It seeks to undermine rather than promote confidence in negotiated solutions and democratic practice.

The DP's evident lack of confidence in the new parliament and government of national unity no doubt stems from its expectation that it will not secure the necessary electoral support to feature in either. In this expectation it is no doubt accurate.

### **Negotiating Council Approves Nine Regions for Election**

*MB1511115793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] The demarcation of the nine regions for next year's election has been approved by the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park after months of drawn out debates and the consideration of compromise proposals by negotiators. The regions are the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region including Pretoria, the eastern Transvaal which includes kwaNdebele, the Orange Free State which includes Sasolburg, the northern Transvaal, the eastern Cape, the western Cape, the northern Cape, Natal, kwaZulu, and the North-Western region.

### **Negotiators Agree on Restitution of Land to Dispossessed**

*MB1611063893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2306  
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 15 SAPA—Any person who was dispossessed of land after June 1913 because of apartheid will be entitled to claim restitution from the state, multiparty negotiators agreed on Monday night.

The agreement was “a crowning achievement of this process”, Labour Party negotiator Luwellyn Landers said. “When it is announced tomorrow (Tuesday)...It will be met with acclaim by the people out there,” he added.

Government negotiator Sheila Camerer expressed the government's “satisfaction” with the clause. “The government is committed to redressing past wrongs,” she told the 21-party Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre.

The right to restitution is stipulated in two clauses: one being a fundamental right; and the second—which spells out the process for claims—to be contained elsewhere in the new constitution.

The restitution proposal adopted on Monday night was the result of “several months” of intense bilateral discussions between the government and the African National Congress, [ANC].

The Cape traditional leaders, backed by the Pan-Africanist Congress, were sharply criticised by South African Communist Party negotiator Prof Halton Cheadle when they demanded that the cut-off date, which refers to the infamous 1913 Land Act, be removed so that communities could claim restitution beyond the date.

"There is a limit to what a government can pay," Prof Cheadle, who negotiated on a bilateral level on behalf of the ANC, told the Cape traditional leaders delegation. "If you want this as a fundamental right...(you) must live with 1913," he said.

After an adjournment for negotiators to discuss the issue, the council reconvened and the 1913 date was adopted without fuss.

"Any person who, or any community which, at any time after a date fixed by an act of parliament (which shall not be earlier than June 19, 1913), was dispossessed of a right in land under, or for the purpose of furthering the object of, any law which would have been inconsistent with the prohibition of racial discrimination...Shall be entitled to claim restitution in a court of law in respect of such right from the state," states the clause.

Where an unsettled claim is lodged with a court and the land in question is:

- in the possession of the state, "the court may order the state to restore the relevant right to the claimant if the state certifies that such restoration is feasible"; and
- in the possession of a private owner, "the court may...Order the state to purchase or expropriate such land and to restore the relevant right to the claimant".

The court cannot issue an order unless it has taken into account "all relevant factors"—including the history of the dispossession; the hardship caused; the use to which the property is being put; the history of the acquisition by the owner; the interest of the owner and others affected by the appropriation; and the interests of the dispossessed.

If the court rules in favour of the claimant, it may order the state in lieu of the restoration:

- to grant the claimant an appropriate right in available alternative state-owned land designated by the state to the satisfaction of the court;
- to pay the claimant compensation; or
- to grant the claimant any alternative relief.

No claims will be permitted before the passing of the relevant act of parliament.

### **AWB Threatens War on Land Restitution Decision**

*MB1611103093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA—The decision by democracy negotiators to grant restitution to people dispossessed of land since 1913 would be met by war, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] warned on Tuesday. "The AWB warns this (granting of land to those dispossessed), coupled with the imposition of the Transitional Executive Council is nothing less than an act of war on our people."

The AWB said the National Party had reneged on promises made to farmers that their land would be safe, and had instead capitulated to the African National Congress. "We warn we will meet force with force, steel with steel. We take up the challenge and call upon all Boers to ready themselves for conflict with forces of darkness."

—The land restitution proposal was adopted by multi-party negotiators at the World Trade Centre on Monday night.

### **Mandela Says Future ANC Government Not To Nationalize Land**

*MB1511132393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Greytown Nov 15 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Monday assured farmers and landowners that a future ANC government would not nationalise their property or seize their land. "People who have legally acquired land, and I'm sending this message to farmers, are safe in their positions," Mr Mandela told a packed mixed race gathering at Greytown's Town Hall in the Natal Midlands.

Nor, he said, would the ANC seize land acquired after the forceful eviction of people from that land. Such cases would be referred to a land commission.

He criticised the National Party and the "corrupt government" for "giving land to Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] members in violation of the law".

Mr Mandela did not elaborate, but said investigations into these deals were at an advanced stage and the ANC would release details at an appropriate time.

On the Democratic Party [DP], the ANC president praised the DP for opposing the National Party, but criticised whites for keeping an apartheid government in power. "The DP has put up a very powerful fight for democratic values," he said, adding that the ANC would welcome it in a new government if it won five per cent of voter support in the April 27 election.

Striking a conciliatory note, Mr Mandela said blacks and whites had to work together to address South Africa's problems. If this could be done "we will have a great and flourishing country".

On the economy, he said there was no free market because 86 per cent of shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange were owned by five conglomerates.

A free market could only be brought into being once there was a democratic government and blacks were economically empowered.

By 2 PM on Monday it had not been announced whether Mr Mandela would visit Howick, about 50km north of Pietermaritzburg, as scheduled.

Earlier in the day the ANC was told that members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement] were planning to block the entrance to the town in protest against Mr Mandela's visit.

#### **ANC, Government Agree on Transitional Police Force**

*MB1611065493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the government have reached agreement on the composition of the South African police force during the transitional phase. Our political news staff reports that this was one of the last important questions to be debated between the government and the ANC.

Although the details of the agreement are not known yet, it is understood that it makes provision for a central police force and nine second level police forces. The agreement apparently provides for regional police commissioners to be appointed by the national commissioner of police, and regions will have veto rights on the appointments. Norms and standards for the police forces would be determined at a national level.

The agreement must be referred to the principals of the two parties for approval and is expected to be debated in the Negotiating Council today. The government's chief negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said that the talks with the ANC were progressing well, and that only isolated, minor questions still had to be resolved.

#### **General Meiring Views Army's Future Role**

*MB1511175893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 15 SAPA—Given the choice, the South African [SA] Army would rather not be involved in trying to quell internal instability, South African Defence Force chief Georg Meiring said on Monday. Addressing a conference on "taking the SA Army into the future" in Pretoria, Gen Meiring said in South Africa it was probably unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade. There were too

many factors pointing to possible prolonged periods of instability. The Army should therefore expect to be used in this role for a considerable number of years unless an alternative could be developed.

The present situation in the country had forced the Army into "being more involved than it would have preferred" in stabilising operations, he said. However, until such time the South African Police or a national peace keeping force was able to enforce stability, the Army would have fill the role.

Gen Meiring said any new government would have to address the underlying socio-economic causes for instability, adding that the Army had considerable inherent capabilities to promote socio-economic development. He suggested three areas where the army could be utilised:

- one possibility was to use the vast pool of management skills and knowledge for upliftment projects, similar to way the military was used in America during the Great Depression of the 1930s;
- secondly, an organisation with the proposed name, "Community Support Corps", could be developed to equip those not sufficiently trained for a profession with the necessary skills. The Army had the training facilities and expertise to be of help; and,
- thirdly, an idea was to establish a service's brigade, to train those who had received military training but could not be accommodated in the Army, for non-military tasks, such as building projects.

Given sufficient funds the Army could train large numbers of people every year. "During training this brigade or corps can be used to help eradicate the vast backlog in the building of houses, schools, roads, etc." Gen Meiring said.

#### **Mandela Urges Whites To Pledge Support to ANC**

*MB1511194893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Nov 15 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Monday night appealed to whites to stop supporting "black surrogate political organisations" and to pledge their allegiance to the ANC. Addressing a packed Pietermaritzburg City Hall during his campaign trail through Natal, Mr Mandela asked that the ANC be judged "on our track record."

He said the ANC was the only political organisation which had demanded a government of national unity in the interest of reconciliation and peace. Mr Mandela said a future government would comprise leaders such as Conservative Party leader F. D. Hartzenberg, the Afrikaner Volksfront's [Afrikaner National Front] General Constant Viljoen, and President F. W. de Klerk. "However, they will have to serve under a black president."

Mr Mandela said white fears of an ANC government were unfounded and baseless as there was no organisation that had done as much to ensure that South Africa returned to the international community. He criticised white people who supported "surrogate organisations" which were preparing for "blood and tears when we are talking peace". He said conservative white leaders such as Gen Viljoen were moving closer to the ANC while "black surrogates" were moving further away. "They are now training armies... to spill more blood. They are not satisfied with more than 15,000 innocent people who have been slaughtered in violence since 1984," he said.

Speaking to businessmen earlier, Mr Mandela said the National Party government was trying to entrench white supremacy in the future. He said the ANC would not allow this and would not stop short of majority rule.

After the meeting, about a dozen armed Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] supporters grouped outside the Pietermaritzburg City Hall and watched as hundreds of ANC supporters streamed out of the building. ANC supporters began chanting "down with the AWB" as police quickly formed a cordon between the two groups.

Approached for comment, none of the rightwingers would speak to the media, referring journalists to their leaders. One khaki-clad man armed with a rifle, handgun and a knife, ordered journalists away, saying "we have nothing to say".

The group refused to disperse even after peace monitors indicated to them that they had managed to persuade the ANC crowd to move on. Approached for comment, a police officer said: "You try and speak to them, it's like speaking to a brick wall."

#### **SACP's Slovo Urges Far-Right To Return to Talks**

*MB1111072793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] South African Communist Party [SACP] Chairman Joe Slovo has attempted to convince the white far-right to participate in the democracy process and not aim for their own homeland. In an open letter to retired General Constand Viljoen, leader of the pro-apartheid Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front], AVF, Mr. Slovo said the country was moving towards a united South Africa with strong federal elements. He said the dispensation emerging from negotiations was in the deepest interests of the Afrikaners as well as for every other community. He said there was no alternative that truly created conditions for the survival of Afrikaner culture than to accept that the Afrikaner homeland was the whole of South Africa.

#### **Bophuthatswana Citizens Not To Be Given 'Dual Citizenship'**

*MB1211055193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] The Bophuthatswana minister of internal affairs, Chief Victor Suping, has said his country will take action against Bophuthatswana citizens who apply for South African identity documents. Chief Suping said in Mmabatho that dual citizenship would not be allowed, and that residents who wanted South African identity documents would first have to give up their Bophuthatswana citizenship.

#### **Mangope Says RSA Political Path Leading to Confrontation**

*MB1211141493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope says that the political path along which South Africa is being thrust at break-neck speed can only lead to confrontation. Speaking in Mmabatho, President Mangope said the exclusive agreements between the ANC and the South African Government subjected the country to a system of totalitarian rule from an elitist group at the center. President Mangope said many South Africans were opposed to a unitary state and were prepared to make the extreme sacrifice for self-determination and that to ignore this reality was to court disaster.

President Mangope said that ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela's insistence on crushing opposition to agreements between the ANC and the South African Government encouraged rebellion. He said the South African Government had rendered itself a lame duck government by the Record of Understanding with the ANC and with that step had lost more than half its support base. He added that subsequent claims by the government and the ANC that they had produced a federal model were ridiculous.

#### **Buthelezi Says ANC Wants RSA as One-Party State**

*MB1011195093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has once again been accused of trying to turn South Africa into a one-party state. Addressing a special UN General Assembly committee yesterday IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the transition from apartheid to a democracy was a critical period for South Africa's future.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] A risky time for an authoritarian regime is when it tries to reform itself. In South Africa we are trying to transform our (racist) society into a democratic society. We can see from the difficulties we are encountering in this transition that we are facing the most difficult part of the transformation of our



society, from an apartheid society to a multiparty democracy. This is what I wish to share with members of this august body today. [end recording]

### **Buthelezi Returns, Denies Intent To 'Take Up Arms'**

*MB111183293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716  
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—The Zulu nation would not take up arms but it would resist any constitutional settlement foisted on it, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Thursday. It was rubbish to suggest he was not prepared to participate in elections, he told a media conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, on his return from an foreign visit. It was also not feasible to try to stop elections in kwaZulu. "For God's sake do not say I will take up arms," he implored journalists questioning him on his and the IFP's position. "I do not even have arms," he said, also conceding the IFP did not represent all Zulus. The Zulu nation had always been a sovereign nation and would resist anything foisted on it, but "it is for us to decide the form that resistance will take".

To suggest he was not prepared to stand in elections was "rubbish, but first things must be done first". Asked whether he would try to stop elections being held in kwaZulu, he said he did not think it feasible. "We are a part of South Africa."

He rejected accusations that his departure with his chief negotiators Dr Frank Mdlalose and Ben Ngubane at a critical point in bilateral talks with the government was proof of calous disinterest in arriving at a negotiated settlement. Other leaders such as African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk had gone on foreign visits during negotiations.

He also pleaded ignorance of important developments in the multiparty talks such as an agreement earlier in the day to strip his kwaZulu Government and other self-governing states of legislative powers. He would have to verify the facts and discuss the implications with his legal advisers.

He clearly kept doors open for a possible return to the transitional process, while totally undercutting his Freedom Alliance partners on two key issues. Apart from a categorical dismissal of any chance of armed resistance, he also said the IFP was totally against the any white state in which blacks would be disadvantaged. On both issues he seriously compromised his Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] partners who continuously threaten civil war if the demand for white Afrikaner self-determination is not met.

His two other Alliance partners, Bophthatswana and Ciskei, could also see themselves seriously compromised by his position of non-resistance to elections. Mr

Buthelezi insisted, however, that there was no talk of splits in the Alliance. He was to have immediate discussions with Alliance leaders on current events and said the Alliance was due to meet the government for bilateral talks on Friday morning. "The government is still the de jure and de facto government—negotiations are continuing and there will be further talks."

### **Buthelezi Criticizes De Klerk, Multiparty Talks**

*MB1411062093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0216  
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 14 SAPA—There were still "very complex differences" between the government and the Freedom Alliance and it would be a miracle if they managed to reconcile them, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday night. "...It will really be a miracle if we find any rapprochement with the South African Government. They have stated repeatedly to us that whatever is agreed upon, has to get the green light from the ANC [African National Congress] /SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance," he told a Greek Chamber of Commerce and Industries's man-of-the-year award ceremony in Sandton, north of Johannesburg.

He said he was astonished about State President FW de Klerk's announcement this week that most of the Alliance's problems had been solved in bilateral talks. "I am just not aware of these."

"There are some of us in the Freedom Alliance who will be left behind in what has come to be called the democratic train or bus. This idea has also the blessing of the West. I am afraid I find that the future for me does not appear very clear since I can see no peace in these circumstances," he said. The IFP would, however, continue to negotiate, and further meetings had been scheduled for next week between the Alliance and the government, he added.

Chief Buthelezi also launched a scathing attack on Mr De Klerk, saying he had lost respect for the president. "Nothing has lowered my respect for President De Klerk more than these sleight-of-hand politics when he tells the world that the constitution that is coming out of Kempton Park gives us a federation. The president is a lawyer by profession and he knows that what he is saying is not quite true."

Stung by Mr De Klerk's reported reference's this week to "builders and breakers" of democracy, Mr Buthelezi said that had he not been a "builder" he would not have followed a policy of non-violence. "And if I was a breaker I would have urged my people to take up arms and engage themselves in the armed struggle....His (Mr De Klerk) words, that what he thinks and what his partners in the record of understanding think is the best thing for South Africa, savours of the old Baaskap [mastership] which has been his party's policy for 45 years," he retorted.

It was also "extremely insensitive" of Mr De Klerk to suggest that Inkatha was creating tension in the country, knowing that more than 300 IFP leaders had been killed in violence. "It indeed indicates just how little he cares about the lives of our members who are being serial killed in this violence and in the ethnic cleansing against Zulus in the east Rand. I am certain that if 100 members of the National Party were killed in this way, that a state of emergency would have been declared long ago. The attitude of the state president makes me cry for our beloved country. I have always praised him for his courage in getting us out but I am saddened to acknowledge for the first time his incapability to get us away from the imminent abyss."

Chief Buthelezi also warned South Africans not to be misled by what he called government and ANC propaganda that South Africa would have a federal system of government after next year's election, saying that under the proposed dispensations regions had less powers than at present.

He said he could not accept "the word of any man" that parties that were in the majority after the election would not amend the interim constitution. "We are not prepared to commit political suicide by accepting a situation where nothing has been concluded as far as boundaries, powers and functions of regions, a complete bill of rights and a final constitution (are concerned). These things need to be entrenched in the constitution now and this should be a final constitution."

He reiterated the IFP would not return to multiparty negotiations until this whole process was revised, and expressed amazement that more than two "very important Western governments" had suggested that ANC leader Nelson Mandela's verbal assurances in this regard were "good enough".

#### **IFP Views Council Abolition of KwaZulu Laws, Elections**

*MB1211090593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Inkatha has lashed out at a decision by the Negotiating Council to scrap a host of kwaZulu laws which confer drastic powers on Mangosuthu Buthelezi, his chiefs and indunas [headmen]. IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Spokesman Ziba Jiyane says this has to be done in consultation with relevant authorities.

[Begin Jiyane recording] Our understanding is that as a self-governing territory, whatever affects our powers has to be done in consultation and with the consent of the relevant government, that is in this case the kwaZulu Government. Now, I don't know on what basis the Negotiating Council that is not inclusive, that therefore lacks the legitimacy of a constitution forum, could do such a thing. [as heard] [end recording]

Still with the IFP, the organization has denied that certain moderates within the party are secretly preparing

for the April elections. Jiyane says his entire party is gearing up for the election. He says this is no secret:

[Begin Jiyane recording] We all are preparing for elections. This is a decision of the Central Committee. They are preparing for general elections for a democratic government next year, 1994, and that is not a secret. So, the WEEKLY MAIL and other papers would always like to sensationalize issues. There is nothing of the type of division they are talking about. It's an agreement of all people, including our president, that we must go ahead, prepare for elections while they are negotiating some of the sticky questions that still remain. [end recording]

#### **Chairman Says IFP 'Gearing Itself' for Elections**

*MB1211171693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Nov 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is preparing to go to the polls next year but will not contest elections for a constitution-making body, IFP Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose said on Friday.

Addressing a Durban media briefing, Dr. Mdlalose said: "The IFP is preparing itself and gearing itself to be able to take part in national democratic elections for a new government sometime in 1994. The IFP is not interested in elections for a constitution-making body," he stressed.

His statements came amid confusing signals from the IFP on its stance regarding elections. They also followed reports of a rift in the party which was strongly denied by spokesman Ziba Jiyane. "That's media hype. We are united in the stand that on the ground we're fully preparing for elections. We have a mandate from the Central Committee to prepare fully for elections next year. There's no split on that," said Dr. Jiyane.

Dr. Mdlalose also dismissed reports of an IFP name change. "That's news to me," he said.

Dr. Jiyane reiterated his party's bottom-line: "We have to have a federal constitution." This had to include exclusive powers for regions with regard to local government and health and education, which had not been adequately addressed by multiparty negotiators.

Dr. Jiyane said "serious negotiations" between the Freedom Alliance—which includes the IFP—and government had made "some progress". "I'm hopeful. I and many people seriously hope we are going to participate in the 1994 elections," he said, adding that a decision would be made once a final constitution had been compiled.

Dr. Mdlalose also announced that it had been decided to re-organise party structures and conduct internal elections for all regions and for the Central Committee.

In order to strengthen its political operations, the IFP had appointed Dr. Jiyane as national political director.

Mr. M Z Khumalo as national administrative director and Mr. Arthur Konigkramer as national election campaign manager, he said.

Dr. Jiyane, a former Pan Africanist Congress activist, will retain his position as IFP national spokesman. Mr. Khumalo is known for his involvement in the 1991 "Inkathagate" scandal and was sacked from the party for accepting funds from the police. He subsequently reappeared in the IFP and has again risen to prominence. Mr. Konigkramer recently resigned as managing director of the IFP-owned ILANGA newspaper to take on his new position in the party.

Dr. Mdlalose said the IFP had resolved to expand by inducting new branches, constituencies and regions and would hold elections for these offices in December. Each elected regional leadership would automatically be entitled to two seats on the Central Committee, he said.

#### South African Press Review for 16 November

MB1611124993

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Mandela 'Besmirches' De Klerk 'Good Name'—"Mr Mandela does owe Mr de Klerk some respect, however grudging, as the man who not only freed him from prison and unbanned the ANC [African National Congress] and other organisations, but placed South Africa irreversibly on the road to a new dispensation which, by all accounts and polls, will place Mr Mandela in power as State President," stresses the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 15 November. Mandela told supporters near Durban that the ANC does not want De Klerk to serve in a post-apartheid government "as he is indifferent towards Black lives." Mandela is warned of the "grave danger" of attacking De Klerk personally. "He will have to have Mr de Klerk as a vice-president since the NP [National Party] will at least win sufficient votes in the election to be part of the government of national unity, but it will be hard to have Mr de Klerk in the government if Mr Mandela besmirches his good name whenever he feels he can win support by doing so."

#### THE STAR

'Steamrollered' Constitutional Court Proposals—Johannesburg THE STAR in English for 16 November in a page 10 editorial believes the Constitutional Court proposals "were steamrollered through the Negotiating Council heedless of the Democratic Party's protests."

Those who warned of potential abuses "were accused, nonsensically, of being racists who wanted to retain the white-centric character of the South African Bench. The counter-argument—that a new Judicial Service Commission, representative of the population, should have a role in the appointment of judges to the Constitutional Court—fell on deaf ears. Finally, a timid sop was proffered, giving the commission the right to make recommendations, but little more." The structures South Africa is now putting in place for the future must not be "gerrymandered trade-offs made with an eye on the April election result."

Mandela's Personal Attacks on De Klerk—A second editorial on the same page says ANC President Nelson Mandela "has somehow fixed in his head the idea that F.W. de Klerk is an extraordinary schizophrenic who 'does not care for black lives'." THE STAR urges Mandela to "snap out of it" because to depict De Klerk "as a ghoul is ridiculous—and dangerous. These constant personal attacks by his successor-apparent (and boss-to-be) are devoid of evidence, logic, sense, or justice." Mandela "might also reflect on his continuing failure to meet routinely with Chief Buthelezi. Is that how to display care for black lives?"

#### BUSINESS DAY

'Self-Interested' Deals of ANC, NP—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 November comments on the "narrowly self-interested deals hastily cobbled together by the ANC and NP. The most stark and disturbing example is the politicised proposal for staffing the constitutional court, and the synchronised, overly defensive and sinister responses to the DP's [Democratic Party] opposition expressed by the ANC/NP partnership." With Parliament likely to sit until mid-December, "there is still hope that this and other glaring weaknesses in the draft constitution could yet be addressed."

#### CITY PRESS

Buthelezi Negotiations' 'Spoil Sport'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 14 November in a page 14 editorial remarks that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said "his party will not be returning to the multiparty negotiations, and that Inkatha would not take part in the country's historic April 27 elections." CITY PRESS says that since negotiations started "Buthelezi has been a spoil sport." Although he has a constituency "which cannot be ignored," he is "not indispensable. He is not too big for the country. He is not above the wishes of the nation. Otherwise history will judge him as a man who tried and failed to stand against the tide."

**Angola****Peace Talks Begin in Lusaka; UNITA Team Officials Listed**

*MB1611064693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] Lusaka, the Zambian capital, is once again the venue for talks between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. The aim of the talks is to end war in the country.

Diplomatic sources have said that delegations from both sides have already arrived in Lusaka. Their sacred mission is to negotiate peace. It has been learned that little will transpire to the public about those talks, in line with the policy pursued by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye in his tireless search for restored peace in Angola. Blondin Beye met Zambian President Frederick Chiluba yesterday, but nothing was made public about that encounter. Sources in Lusaka have said, though, that the two men discussed issues pertaining to the Angolan peace process.

Meanwhile, direct peace talks are reported to have begun yesterday under a shroud of secrecy. Though the agenda of the talks is not exactly known, Portugal's LUSA news agency reports that both sides are to discuss cease-fire mechanisms, the formation of a genuine unified army, administrative decentralization, security for political parties and their leaders, the release of political prisoners, and the return of the bodies of senior UNITA officials massacred in Luanda in 1992. That source has also reported that the United Nations and the United States are closely monitoring the evolution of the situation and expect the Luanda government to take steps toward a cease-fire.

It should be noted that UNITA has sent a high-ranking team to Lusaka. It includes UNITA Vice President Engineer Antonio Dembo; General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of General Staff; UNITA Secretary General Eugenio Manuvakola; Foreign Affairs Representative Paulo Lukamba Gato; and Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim. That team will be looking for the real peace no one has been able to secure for Angola yet.

**Luanda Radio Views Talks**

*MB1611071193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] [Words indistinct] the source was quoting from UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's opening speech at the Lusaka peace talks. Blondin Beye asked the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, in particular to (?sign) the peace accord as soon as possible. The UN special representative to Angola, who believes that secrecy is the weapon to ensure successful peace talks, showed irritation when he

detected the presence of newsmen as he was leaving the conference center in Lusaka.

Meanwhile, some reports have been filtering through to the media. Little is known, but the talks are expected to resume this morning and will probably discuss the agenda proposed by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. To begin with, the negotiating teams have what might be described as preliminary points to discuss before going into other political matters. Those points concern a date for the cease-fire accord and the withdrawal of UNITA troops from the areas they are occupying illegally.

**President Receives Messages From PRC, Zimbabwean Leaders**

*MB1611071093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received written messages from the presidents of Zimbabwe and the PRC, expressing support for efforts toward establishing peace in Angola. The messages were delivered to the president of the Republic by ambassadors Zhang Baosheng from China and (Neville Nensana Ndondo) from Zimbabwe.

**Mozambique****Letter Criticizes UN Forces For Not Protecting Civilians**

*MB1011131993 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 10 Nov 93 p 3*

[Letter to UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello and the diplomatic corps in Maputo signed by 14 Mozambican and foreign citizens held hostage by Mozambique Armed Forces mutineers in Dondo and written by British citizen Ted Greenhalf; no date given]

[Excerpts] The Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] mutinied in Dondo on 25 October. They were demanding their salaries in arrears. The mutiny included blocking the road between Beira and Chimoio and holding Mozambican and foreign citizens hostage. [passage omitted] We are publishing practically the text of a letter written by British citizen Ted Greenhalf and signed by 14 of those hostages. [passage omitted]

This is the letter:

"In short, the following is what happened: There were some 38 vehicles and 120 people, including women and children of the following countries: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Brazil, Romania, South Africa, Suriname, Germany, France, and Portugal.

"We are greatly concerned about the following issues, for which we would like to have answers:



"1. If the UN forces are not authorized to protect civilians taken hostage by local troops behaving illegally, what rules or mandates inhibit them?

"2. A platoon of UN Indian engineering forces had its camp some 50 to 75 meters from the point where we were held up and its behavior was completely unacceptable. We demand an explanation and an apology for their conduct.

"For instance, when we drew near their camp, their guards pointed their weapons at us and ordered that we stop. Despite that, we entered the camp and asked for help. They made no effort whatever to help us and tried to have us removed. Only after a UN passport bearer had complained did we manage to have them contact their headquarters and inform it of what was happening.

"When we saw them load the trucks, we asked them if they were leaving. They told us they were staying to protect us, that they were only moving some equipment for security reasons because there was a lot of shooting going on. When evening came, they put all their equipment away and left us. They did not even give us a bottle of water.

"3. From the start, the UN forces were aware of this situation where people were being taken hostage but they did nothing to warn travelers that they were approaching a danger area. The result was that more people were taken hostage up to about one hour before we were released. What reasons were there for this failure to take preventive action?

"4. Who ordered that the UN forces move from the problem area and why?

"5. When the Italian colonel spoke to us at about 1600, after some people had been held hostage for more than six hours, we asked for water, food, and protection. He promised all those things but only delivered 12 water bottles, some canned food, and no protection whatever. That same colonel also informed us that the Mozambican troops were getting drunk and smoking drugs.

"6. Yet another serious issue is an apparent lack of communication among the UN forces in the area. About one hour after being abandoned by the colonel and his men, General Fontana came to talk to us. It was about 1900. The general did not know that the colonel in charge of the UN forces for Chimoio area had already been in touch with us. Later, it became clear that no one at the UN headquarters in Beira had received any information to be passed on to the relatives of the hostages. We can also state that no information—or then incorrect information—was given concerning the real situation either through the radio or TV, though they knew what was happening.

"7. This whole incident and the inadequate behavior of the UN forces had the following unfortunate outcome: in the future, soldiers or other organizations can take

defenseless Mozambican or foreign civilians hostage in order to achieve their aims with impunity.

"At a subsequent meeting with Gen. Fontana, he told us that the United Nations' role 'is not to take care of civilians' but, rather, to advise the authorities and monitor the situation. He also stated that the first priority was the security of the troops.

"We accept that he must look after his troops, but it is unacceptable to just abandon 120 civilians. If there were potential danger to his armed troops, which were capable of looking after themselves, then there was even greater danger facing abandoned and unarmed civilians. When we asked Gen. Fontana why his forces had not warned travelers of the danger ahead, he replied that "the UN forces were not traffic policemen."

### **Official Says Frelimo Not Trying To Secure Miner Vote**

*MB151115393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] (Mussagi Jay Chande), charge d'affaires of the Mozambican Embassy in South Africa, has denied Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, claims that Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, has political groups trying to influence the vote of Mozambican miners in South Africa's gold mines. Speaking to Radio Mozambique, (Chande) described Renamo's allegations as ridiculous.

[Begin (Chande) recording] I do not know on what strength such claims are being made. First, according to legal dispositions and even the government, political work is forbidden in South Africa's mines. What is more, I know of no Frelimo Party request for such work to be carried out in the mines. You must also know that you need permission, even from the delegate, just to get into a hostel [preceding word in English] in South Africa. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### **Swaziland**

#### **King Mswati Addresses Nation 4 November**

*MB0511141093 Mbabane Swazi Television in siSwati 1715 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Address by King Mswati III at Ludzidzini Royal Residence on 4 November—recorded]

[Excerpt] My countrymen, I have called the nation to greet you and inform you about the my recent trips abroad. I first attended the United Nations General Assembly to represent the Swazi nation. It was a successful venture, people received us warmly, and our presentations were also well received. We then attended the Commonwealth heads of state and government summit in Cyprus. This also was a successful trip and we were warmly received. However, the Commonwealth experience was different in that we were not required

only to deliver prepared speeches. At the Commonwealth we met around the table, and each delegate briefed the gathering on the situation in his respective countries. As required, I briefed them on the work being done in Swaziland, and this was well received.

In my presentations at both the Commonwealth and the United Nations, which I wish to expound on again today, I informed them of the work we have engaged in recently. I told them that God has smiled on the people of Swaziland, because our electoral exercise has been a resounding success. There were good reports from the various regions and no undue scuffles among the people. Yes, in an undertaking of this nature one can expect a few hitches, and in an area or two there were complaints about procedure. This is to be expected; it happens anywhere. I told them, however, that on the whole the Swazi nation took the elections seriously and showed interest in the success of the venture.

Today I wish to take the opportunity to commend you all for work well done, which showed everyone that the Swazi nation gave their wholehearted support to the task at hand. It is commendable that we do all things in a spirit of peace and joyful participation, with a collective desire for success. This attitude commends us to the outside world. Everywhere on my trip, people congratulated us. Even those representing their countries commended us for a job well done and asked me to convey their congratulations to the nation. It all made me feel good, despite my youth to be among these august people, because their felicitations were genuine. It made us feel good, indeed. If we continue to undertake national tasks as commendably as we did the recent elections, we will build a good name internationally.

In the midst of our electoral process we hosted the SADC [Southern African Development Community] summit, then celebrated our independence anniversary as well. This work, too, was a resounding success, and our visitors cannot forget those wonderful occasions and how well we treated them. Their hearts are full of praise. It is my pleasure to relay this news and to note that the celebrations were a success because of the unity of purpose shown by the Swazi nation.

I have also informed them, whenever I have had a platform, that with the elections behind us, we will next tackle the country's economy and work out how we can best improve it. Fixing things on the political front alone would be folly. The economy goes hand-in-hand with politics and has to be attended to with equal zeal.

I related a story that they found most amusing. Normally there is not much handshaking at these events, but they felt moved to come and shake my hand following this narrative. They found a lot of truth in it. [passage omitted on a story of a hungry boy becoming a victim of an unscrupulous man]

So you see, this child got into this predicament due to hunger. Had he not been hungry, no one could have led him astray with false promises. Having told this story, I

went on to say that since there were developed countries among us with flourishing economies, we nations that are still developing should be helped and advised on how to improve our economies and given the know-how, so that we too can develop to a point where charlatans cannot make inroads, to a point where we could tell these charlatans: Hello, nice to meet you, and goodbye!

That is why I say we have to attend to the state of the economy because this will protect us from charlatans who prey on the hungry. I remember hearing a story told of how people take advantage of others' predicaments. A story is told that when you want to take advantage of someone who has lost a husband, you visit time and again to sympathize, saying how good and kind the deceased was and piling praise upon praise. The widow is softened by the pleasant thoughts of how well disposed you were to the husband and how well you extol his virtues. She then begins to see how you must understand what she's missing. You then make more inroads and sympathize with her loneliness and ask her how she is coping with her natural youthful instincts. In the end you take over and expertly perform the late husband's duties. All I am trying to convey is that people use your troubles to make inroads into your life, and you end up tempted to do things you would otherwise not do.

The state of the economy is next. After the Incwala [First Fruits] celebration we will look into how to improve the economy. We have to get up ourselves and boost the economy—to be a producer nation, which at present we are not. We have recently celebrated our 25th independence anniversary, but have not as yet attained self-sufficiency. It is not good to be known as a nation that cannot supply its own needs. We need to improve our economy to the point where we can be self-sufficient and produce things ourselves. Presently, we find that our raw material is exported to other countries where it is turned into a finished product that is then sold back to us at a much higher price. If we could produce finished products good enough for us to use right here, in time we could even produce an excess to export. I shall not expound too much on this topic at present. I will find an opportunity for us to meet again to discuss this, as we did the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] issue. We can come together to discuss this important national issue. We tackled the Tinkhundla issue in good spirit; we looked at its problematic aspects and how to rectify them. Today we are happy and are again meeting to conclude what we started. I trust that the same spirit of cooperation will prevail when we discuss the country's economy and its improvement.

I know that people are anxious for what they perceive as the main topic of this gathering. All are waiting for the big name, and we are getting there. Before I attend to this matter, I must say that during the elections some would have complained that they lost because of the advantage enjoyed by the prime minister and the cabinet, should they have gone to elections while still in office. So it was decided that they would go to the elections at Tinkhundla level as ordinary citizens like everyone else.

The royal work was put on hold for later, when the time came to select a prime minister and cabinet ministers.

As I recall, I requested when we left that all should pray for this nation and for me. Today I say that if your prayers were effective, when this hand points, we can trust that it is in reply to those prayers. If the hand does not point as you expected, however, it will also point to the ineffectiveness of your prayers. It will mean that the demons interfered with the prayer sessions.

At any rate, no one is without fault in this world. We all have faults. We can only ask God Almighty that the one we appoint carries out the work in good faith and continues the work begun before him to the betterment of the nation. The nation has elected men to parliament to represent us all. There now has to be a prime minister and cabinet ministers to work hand-in-hand with parliament. No matter who is chosen, there will always be those who approve the choice and those who do not. You will all have to pray—the approving and the disapproving—that the nation lives and moves forward. The one

who is to head the government is Mr. Mbilini Dlamini. That will be all. We thank you, countrymen.

### **Zambia**

#### **UN's Beye Arrives To Mediate Plans for MPLA-UNITA Talks**

*MB1511140393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] UN special envoy Alioune Blondin Beye has arrived in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, to mediate plans for talks between the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. The talks are the latest bid to try to end one of Africa's longest-running wars in which at least 1,000 people are dying each day. Mr. Beye and his advisors, who earlier briefed Namibian President Sam Nujoma in Windhoek on the Angolan conflict, refused to discuss the talks, but observers believe they face an impossible task, given the wide chasm between the two sides.

**Gabon****Opposition Candidates Seek To Postpone Elections**

*AB131111093 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT  
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Conakry, Nov 13 (AFP)—The main opposition candidates are calling for Guinea's first multi-party presidential elections set for December 5 to be postponed, claiming the government has infringed electoral law.

President Lansana Conte, who seized power in a coup in 1984 and is running in the elections as candidate of his Unity and Progress Party, has rejected the accusation and insisted that the poll will go ahead on the date already fixed.

Guinea's first multi-party elections since political pluralism was introduced in April 1992 have already been postponed once.

Alpha Conde of the Rally of the People of Guinea, Mamadou Ba, of the Union for the New Republic, Siadiou Diallo of the Party of Renewal and Progress, Facine Toure of the Union for the Prosperity of Guinea and Mansour Kaba, of the Djama Party, are all seeking a delay.

In a statement, they denounced "the drawing up of fraudulent electoral lists, the delay in printing voter cards and in setting up the national electoral commission," whose independence they doubt.

"We are late with the initial programme but not with respect to the December 5 deadline," Interior Minister Alseny Rene Gomez told AFP. He said electoral material and voter cards were being printed and would be delivered in time.

The opposition candidates estimate that the government is technically incapable of observing its deadlines. "Under the law, the voter cards should be distributed at the latest by November 4, a month before the poll," Siadiou Diallo told AFP.

The opposition is also questioning the impartiality of the national electoral commission, saying that putting it under the interior ministry robs it of all independence.

"The electoral law in no way envisages an electoral commission. The opposition was involved in drawing up the law. At the time they did not request the creation of such a structure," Gomez responded.

The commission, whose role is to oversee preparations and the smooth running of the elections, is still not operational because the opposition parties have not appointed their representatives because they contest the decree fixing the body's composition. Guinea has 43 legalised opposition parties.

**Liberia****Transitional Council Chairman Comments on Dismissal**

*AB1511103593 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 14 Nov 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The troubled Liberian peace process hit another setback yesterday with the announcement of the sacking of Bismarck Kuyon as chairman of the yet-to-be-seated transitional council. His dismissal was ordered by interim chairman Amos Sawyer, who replaced him with his justice minister, Phillip Banks. This is not the first time a member of the five-member council has been replaced. Last month, the rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] changed its representative, and that was accepted. However, getting rid of Bismarck Kuyon is not going to be that easy, as he explains to Dan Isaacs on the line from Monrovia.

[Begin recording] [Kuyon] I do not have the slightest idea as to why Dr. Sawyer was supposed to have said what he did, because I do not consider it as a dismissal. He does not have the right to dismiss me, or, for that matter, anyone else on the council. What came over the radio did not state for what reason he was taking the position he did.

[Isaacs] So, as far as you are concerned, you are still chairman of the council?

[Kuyon] Definitely, we had a council meeting about 30 minutes ago, and we will be having quite a few during the course of the evening. We.... [pauses] So, I am still the head of the council and I am looking forward to working along with my colleagues.

[Isaacs] But, nevertheless, Dr. Sawyer has called for your dismissal, has said you are dismissed from the council. Where does that leave you?

[Kuyon] Let me repeat: Dr. Sawyer, Mr. Charles Taylor, Mr. Alhaji Koromah—none of those three individuals, who are heads of various parties, have any power, don't have any authority to dismiss, to whatever, to do anything to any member on the council. So, we were democratically elected in Cotonou. We represent all of the Liberian people. We do not represent just a small portion of Liberia. We represent the whole country, and we as a council, we are operating very well. The relationship is congenial and we will not permit anyone to draw a wedge between us.

[Isaacs] Maybe Dr. Sawyer is expressing a view held by many—the frustration and the delays in setting up the council itself.

[Kuyon] Maybe he is expressing the frustration of one or two persons around him. And we are very much disappointed in that since the council was seated, it has not been able to be inducted into office; excuse me, since the



council was elected it has not been able to be seated because of the delay in the arrival of the extended ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. So maybe one or two persons there are expressing those beliefs, but the council is looking forward to having extended ECOMOG, which I understand will be coming around in the next one or two weeks for us to be inducted into office. [end recording]

### Official Comments on Replacement

AB1511122393 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 15 Nov 93

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] First to Liberia, where this morning, it seems they have a new man at the head of the interim council, whose job it is to run the country until elections are held. On Saturday [13 November], state radio broadcast that Mr. Bismarck Kuyon, the chairman of the five-member interim council, had been replaced, with immediate effect, by the justice minister, Mr. Philips Banks. Shortly afterward, Mr. Kuyon told the BBC's "Focus on Africa" that this was not true:

[Begin recording] [Kuyon] I do not have the slightest idea as to why Dr. Sawyer was supposed to have said what he did, because I do not consider it as a dismissal. He does not have the right to dismiss me, or, for that matter, anyone else on the council. [end recording]

Confused? Well, it has to be said that politics in Liberia is far from simple at present with effectively two bodies, the five-member interim council set up under the Cotonou Accord in July operating somewhat uneasily alongside the interim government headed by Amos Sawyer, which it was set up to replace. Well, to try and clarify whether or not Mr. Kuyon had, in fact, been sacked, I spoke to information minister in the interim government, Lamini Waritay:

[Begin recording] [Waritay] Yes, indeed, Mr. Kuyon has been replaced by Councillor Philips Banks. As you know, Mr. Kuyon was originally appointed to the council and subsequently elected from among the five-member council to the position of chairman. Basically, his principal has, therefore, always been the interim government, whose political decision led to his becoming a member of that council in the first place.

[Wells] But Mr. Kuyon himself says that, in fact, this move is illegal, that you had no right to sack him.

[Waritay] Well, I think he is entitled to his opinion, in all fairness to him, but as I have said, it was a political decision that was taken to get Mr. Kuyon to the council in the first place, and it has again taken a political decision to undo what was done on the part of the interim government, in the best interest of the government, as the government statement put it. We must

emphasize that this has not been a decision that has been based on the whim and caprices of any individual. It seems to have been a collective decision from within the government, and as far as the government is concerned, the replacement is in the best interest of peace, and of course, especially with respect to disarmament, the subsequent installation of the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government], that is, the transitional government, and the holding of free and fair elections, taking of course into consideration the subregional initiative that has been on the ground in Liberia for the past three years or so.

[Wells] So, basically, as I understand it, what you are saying is that Mr. Kuyon was, in some way, hindering the process of disarmament?

[Waritay] Well, the government simply concluded that it needed to review its representation on the council and that the best way out of it was to replace Mr. Kuyon and have someone there that the government thinks will be able to, you know, deal with the situation as effectively as the government will desire it to be.

[Wells] It seems to be such a drastic move to take, though. Does it mean that things really were seriously wrong, that the whole peace process was in jeopardy as far as you were concerned?

[Waritay] We do not think it was as dramatic as you would want it to appear, because as far as we are concerned, as long as the council has not been seated, each party reserves the right to review its representation on the council and take the necessary steps; so that once the council is seated, you have no cause to do that; and the process of disarmament, and of course, the circumstances leading to the electoral process, will be enhanced. [sentence as heard]

[Wells] So how do you expect Mr. Philip Banks to be actually any different in the position?

[Waritay] Well, it is the government's considered opinion that Mr. Banks has a much better appreciation of the commitment that the government has toward the disarmament program. Mr. Banks has been on this matter from the beginning. He is what you may call the insiders' insider, who has a better appreciation of what the interim government is really moving toward, especially with regard to stabilizing the interregnum between now and the holding of free and fair elections. The government also thinks that Mr. Banks has the necessary personality that will gel very, you know, positively with other members of the council, and at the end of the day, he is in a much better and stronger position to achieve the objectives of the interim government. [end recording]

### Prince Johnson Announces Interest in Candidacy

AB1611103093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 15 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian peace accord signed in Cotonou at the end of July looks to be in serious trouble. The latest disagreement was triggered by the sacking by interim President Amos Sawyer of Bismarck Kuyon, one of the interim government's nominees to the Transitional Council of State. The idea was that he should be replaced as council chairman by Phillip Banks. Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] have already replaced their nominee, even though the council has not started work yet, and now, just days before the next planned meeting in Cotonou, both the NPFL and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] have rejected the choice of Banks as the new chairman.

Earlier tonight, Prince Johnson, the man whose INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction was responsible for the death of ex-president Samuel Doe, called us up from Lagos, and he told Robin White what he thinks about all the political shuttling going on in Liberia.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] What I want to say is that the Liberian people are tired of war and delay in the Liberian peace process. Sawyer appointed somebody to go to Cotonou who was duly elected by the faction. Kuyon was elected. Sawyer has no legal right to dismiss Kuyon. Equally so, Charles Taylor removed D. Musuleng-Cooper and put Ade Musa. None of them has the right. Once these people went to Cotonou, they were elected, they should remain at it and let the old interim government give way to the new people for peace and stability of our country.

[White] What has this got to do with you?

[Johnson] It has a lot to do with me because I am a Liberian. I am concerned about the peace process in Liberia. Many lives are being lost. I am deeply concerned.

[White] Yes, but do your opinions carry any weight? Do you matter at all any more?

[Johnson] It has a great lot of weight on the Liberian people. People are suffering, they want to go home.

[White] Would you like to go back home now?

[Johnson] I am prepared to go back home if I wish to. The moment the factions are disarmed, I shall be returning home. I will be contesting for the senatorial position to represent my state, my county.

[White] That is when elections happen.

[Johnson] Yes, during the elections I shall be contesting for the Senate.

[White] Do you think you have got any chance of getting in?

[Johnson] I think I have a lot of chance. The people of Liberia love me. Only the politicians controlled by Sawyer portray me negatively to the world but I think I have done

a great job for my country and they love me. Sawyer must give way to the new interim elected council chairman. Sawyer and Charles Taylor have no right to change anybody once they have been duly elected in Cotonou.

[White] Do you think the Nigerians will let you go home?

[Johnson] The Nigerians are not holding me hostage. I am a free man. I think I have said this over and over to you. You know, I am a radical man. If I were here in prison, if I were here hostage, I would have told you well. I am very free. I just bought a brand new Mercedes Benz. I am running around. [Words indistinct] I go around. People are very receptive of Prince Y. Johnson of Liberia. [end recording]

## Mali

### Central African Envoy Delivers Message on Cooperation

*AB1511190093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Before leaving Bamako yesterday for Kuwait, President Alpha Oumar Konare received Central African Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Bedaya-Ngaro, also in charge of francophone affairs, who bore a message from Central African Republic President Ange-Felix Patasse. Their discussions focused on strengthening the bonds of cooperation between Bamako and Bangui. Mr. Bedaya-Ngaro was director general of the Inter-African Organization for the Quality of Life before becoming a member of the Central African Government.

At the end of his visit Bedaya-Ngaro talked to correspondent Mahamat Doukoure:

[Begin recording] [Bedaya-Ngaro] I told President Konare that very soon a new director general will be designated at an upcoming board meeting of the organization, according to the by-laws. As you know, Mali is one of the five members of the organization—Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Togo and Chad. I took this opportunity to bid farewell to President Konare and expressed my gratitude for his support during my four-year tenure.

[Doukoure] Mr. Minister, could you give us some details on the current political situation in your country?

[Bedaya-Ngaro] Well, in the Central African Republic, the citizens have just experienced the end of the first democratic process with the election of a new president of the Republic, His Excellency Ange-Felix Patasse, and now we have begun two phases. The first phase is related to the general economic crisis, and the second phase is peculiar to each country and in our country it is about the deterioration of the social situation. It is easy to see that it will first consist in consolidating the democratic process and revamping the national economy. As you

know development is linked with economic reorganization as well as the democratic process. The two go together exactly like the tires of a bicycle do—when one moves forward, the other follows suit and the whole mechanism advances. We are at this level and during the audience the head of state granted me I was very happy to get a full view of the Malian experience, especially when one remembers that Mali has preceded the Central African Republic on the difficult but very interesting path to democracy. We have a lot to learn from Mali for the future of the Central African Republic. [end recording]

## Niger

### National Assembly Speaker Supports Libya on Sanctions

AB1311103593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye, speaker of the National Assembly, returned to Niamey yesterday after a 10-day visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Speaking to the press, Mr. Djermakoye hailed the excellent relations between the peoples of Niger and Libya. He deplored the sanctions imposed on Libya by the international community. According to the speaker, his talks with officials of the Libyan Parliament were overall fruitful. Mr. Djermakoye elaborates on this:

[Begin recording] Following political talks at the highest level, a joint communique was issued. The highlights of the communique include the following: First, the formal establishment of frequent meetings between our National Assembly and the Libyan General People's Congress, which, as you know, acts both as a parliament and a political orientation organ; second, Niger's solidarity with the brotherly people of Libya in the face of the Security Council's threat of increased sanctions in addition to the current painful embargo; and third, the situation of our compatriots working in that country. Living in great number there, these people generally have no resident permits. In the communique we agreed, or at least we suggested, that our nationals be given special treatment in view of the excellent relations between our two countries. These are the highlights of the communique, which will be released to the press soon.

In conclusion, the visit gave us greater insight into Libyan realities. Very often world media do not inform us on the progress achieved on the socioeconomic front, in particular on the gains achieved in the field of political and revolutionary education. We must say that in 17 years of its revolution, Libya has achieved tremendous progress compared with a number of countries in the subregion. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Government Files Appeal on High Court Decision

AB1511181093 Dekar PANA in English 1658 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, 15 Nov (PANA)—Nigeria's Interim National Government on Monday appealed against the judgement of a Lagos high court declaring it illegal. Official sources said the appeal was filed in a notice in Lagos.

Justice Dolapo Akinsanya had ruled on Wednesday in favour of the Social Democratic Party presidential candidate Moshood Abiola and his running mate Babagan Kingibe in a suit they instituted against the legality of the Interim National Government. Akinsanya held that former military ruler Ibrahim Babangida had no powers to install a government on 26 August before stepping down.

The appeal by the government and the country's National Electoral Commission said the trial judge erred in his judgement. By the decision, the government contends, the Lagos high court and other courts and organs of government have become illegal, null and void. Government also argued that the trial judge erred in law in holding that the 1989 Constitution came into force on 27th August 1993.

The appeal by the government comes in the wake of an indefinite industrial action called by the 41-union Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) to force it to rescind its decision to increase by more than 600 per cent the price of fuel. Protests and isolated cases of violence were reported in parts of Lagos Monday at the start of the industrial action. At the University of Lagos, police used teargas to stop students and prodemocracy activists from going on the rampage, eye-witnesses said. Representatives of the NLC and government have begun a meeting on the fuel price increase.

### Urges Dismissal of Suit

AB1511223093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] The interim national government today filed an appeal against the decision of the Lagos High Court that declared it unconstitutional and illegal. In the appeal filed by a senior advocate of Nigeria, Mr. Jerry Okolo, the government urged the court to satisfy the orders made by the trial court and to dismiss the suit in its entirety. The government stated that the trial judge, Justice Dolapo Akinsanya, erred in law in assuming jurisdiction to entertain the suit brought before her by the SDP's [Social Democratic Party] chief Moshood Abiola and Ambassador Babagana Kingibe.

According to the government, a court cannot sit in judgment over the validity or legality of its own constituent instrument. Unless if it were to declare the instrument void, it would have declared itself out of existence.

[sentence as heard] The government contended that by the decision of the Lagos High Court, all other courts and organs of government had become illegal, null and void. The government maintained that Decrees 52 and 61 of 1993 were made by the former military government and not by former President Babangida as a person, adding that his signature on it only authenticates what the federal military government did.

### **Labor Meets Government To Resolve Price Increase**

*AB1511131093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Leaders of the Nigeria Labor Congress, NLC, are meeting the government today in Lagos to try to resolve the issue of the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products in the country. The congress had threatened to call workers out on strike from today, Monday, if government fails to withdraw the price increase.

A meeting between labor and government officials was scheduled for Sunday, but this could not take place. Reports from across the country speak of normal activities this morning. However, in Lagos, traffic was unusually free because of the absence of many commercial vehicles from the road. Most shops and offices were open.

[Later in the newscast the same source reports: "In Nigeria, labor leaders are meeting to decide the congress' position before meeting the government on the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products in the country. The leaders had, however, called on the workers to embark on a strike from today, Monday, to protest against the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products."]

### **Labor Says Strike To Continue**

*AB1511140193 Dakar PANA in English 1327 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Lagos, 15 Nov (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) said in Lagos on Monday that the indefinite strike begun by workers in protest over the hike in the pump price of petrol will continue and that it had not been officially invited for talks with the government on the matter.

The interim government and trade union leaders were supposed to start a meeting Monday in Lagos after the expiry of the NLC's ultimatum on Sunday to call out workers if government failed to rescind the 600 percent increase.

The president of the congress, Paschal Bafyua, told newsmen in his office early Monday in Lagos that the congress only saw the invitation on the pages of newspapers, stressing that it was not customary to honour such an invitation. "We do not shun dialogue because we have a problem," he said, adding: "We have to be properly invited and if properly invited we will dialogue."

Bafyau said the stay-at-home call by the NLC would remain in force until an amicable solution was reached between the government and the congress on the issue. "We are Nigerians, we are not oblivious to what the nation needs," he said, stressing: "We want the government to take into account the reality of the hardship this has imposed on the Nigerian workers and the people".

Bafyau said it might be fashionable to talk about petroleum prices in other parts of the world, "but if you see the wages of a Nigerian worker, you will see that he is the lowest paid anywhere in the world."

He advised workers to shun mob action, stressing that congress only asked its members to stay at home because of the astronomical rise in transport cost.

The strike, he said, was effective in all parts of the country and urged the workers to be calm and await further directives from the congress.

The government, headed by an industrialist, Ernest Shonkan, raised the price of petrol from 70 kobo (about three cents) to five naira (about 23 cents) on 8 November, in fulfilment of some of the conditions demanded by multilateral finance institutions for rescheduling part of the country's foreign debt.

### **Delegations To Resume Talks 17 Nov**

*AB1511215093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] After several postponements within 24 hours, the meeting between government and labor union officials finally began at the Federal Secretariat in Ikoyi, Lagos this afternoon. The meeting is expected to bring about an agreement between government and labor on how to deal with the issues arising from the recent upward adjustment of the prices of some petroleum products. The secretary for labor, Prince Bola Afonja, who led the eight-man government delegation, expressed his appreciation for labor's acceptance of government's invitation to the discussion over the issue. He said that the original plan was to hold the meeting in Abuja, but communication and logistics problems forced the change in venue. Prince Afonja told the labor leaders that government expected workable suggestions from them on how to ameliorate the hardship which the price increase has generated.

[Begin Afonja recording] [Passage indistinct] Our people and make us realize that with better understanding of government's position, as (we as a) government appreciated the labor movement's position, we will come out with an agreeable resolution [end recording]

Mr. Adams Oshomole, who spoke for the 12-man labor delegation, assured the government that the action which labor has taken over the issue was the only avenue left for



it. He said that if labor had any suggestion that the government was expecting, they would have since made them.

[Begin Oshomole recording] The rate of increase, and having seen the immediate response of transport operatives, and having calculated the anticipated multiplier effect of the increase, it was very obvious to us that this country, and certainly the people of this country, cannot absorb the rate of increase that government announced. And that was why we had to take the painful decision of advising government to revise the price within 72 hours in order to avoid the situation we are in right now. But I want to say that in spite of this lacuna, we have the optimism and we have come with open minds, we have come with good will to find a solution as quickly as possible to this problem so that the country could be saved from the consequences of unnecessary and prolonged industrial action. [end recording]

Our correspondent Ernest Anuyo reports that a long drawn-out discussion is expected considering the magnitude of the issues involved and the positions adopted by the two sides at the opening ceremony.

A report just reaching our newsroom says that the meeting between government and labor leaders has adjourned to resume on Wednesday [17 November]. Petroleum and mineral resources secretary, Chief Don Etiebet, told journalists that there is no deadlock in the discussions. He said each side has made its submissions and further discussions will continue on Wednesday.

### **Government Expresses Concern Over Interim Injunctions**

*AB1611094593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 16 Nov 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has expressed concern over the spate of interim injunctions in the nation's superior courts directed against the executive arm of government. Opening the all Nigeria judges conference in Port Harcourt, the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, said this development was dangerous to the stability of the country. He said, however, that the Federal Government had implicit confidence in the judiciary as the last hope of the common man.

The head of state pledged that the Federal Government was fully committed to the rule of law and would do everything possible to ensure that the integrity of the court was not in anyway undermined. Chief Shonekan explained that the law would be respected as long as it was interpreted and applied within the context of justice as defined by the society. He said the Federal Government was encouraged by the high esteem in which Nigerian judiciary was always being held by the international organizations. The head of state recalled that Nigeria had served with distinction for the past 27 year as a judge of the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

In his address, the chief justice of Nigeria, Justice Mohamed Bello, assured all Nigerians that the integrity and the independence of the judges were intact. The chief justice, however, expressed concern over the conflicting judgments in the courts over the last six months. He said the way some judges handled judicial matters showed that they had lost judicial balance. Justice Bello urged the judges to abide by their oath of office in interpreting the law to uphold the principles of democracy and good judgment.

In his address of welcome, Governor Rafus Ada-George of Rivers State remarked that the conference was timely and should go a long way in solving the present political and economic problems in the country.

### **Senate President Announces Resolve To Minimize Fears**

*AB1211204093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] The president of the Senate, Mr. Ameh Ebuta, has assured all Nigerian citizens and the interim government of the National Assembly's determination to take legislative action to minimize the fears and sufferings of the people.

Responding to the state of the nation address by the head of state, the Senate president said that members of the National Assembly had no other business in Abuja than the well-being of the citizens. He pledged that both the Senate and House of Representatives would work for the peace, unity, and progress of the country.

### **Official Says Many Eligible Voters Register**

*AB1511104493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] The updating of the voters register has ended. The exercise, which started on the first of this month, came to a close at six o'clock in the evening yesterday. Reports from across the country indicated that there were last minute efforts by eligible voters to participate in the exercise.

In Lagos, the resident electoral commissioner, Alhaji Abubacar Bello, expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the exercise. He said apart from the initial lull, many eligible voters participated in the exercise. The exercise was for Nigerians who attained the voting age of 18 since the last registration in May last year. It is also for those who had changed their location, those who lost their cards, and those who traveled out of the country during the exercise.

### **Radio Views Official's Statements on Security Council, Liberia**

*AB1411150793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Chief Matthew Mbu, the Nigerian secretary for foreign affairs, has stressed the need for a review of

membership of the UN Security Council in line with global needs and changes. He said the Council should be expanded to include Japan, Germany, Asia, Latin America, and African representatives. The foreign affairs secretary also said that Nigeria's credentials for a permanent seat at the Security Council were impeccable and stressed that the security would continue to request for the position [sentence as heard]. Chief Matthew Mbu, who was addressing newsmen in Lagos, said the election of Nigeria for a two-year term in the Council was an accolade for the country's contribution to the United Nations peacekeeping operations for many years. On Liberia, Chief Mbu said Nigeria had given an indication of its plans to withdraw the troops in phases when the conditions of the Cotonou Peace Accord were in place. He said under the Cotonou Accord, the warring factions in Liberia agreed to an interim government, disarmament, and elections under a peaceful atmosphere.

### Senegal

#### Demonstrators Receive Suspended Sentences

AB1211211593 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT  
12 Nov 93

[Text] Dakar, Nov 12 (AFP)—After a stormy trial, 87 persons, including three members of parliament, who were arrested during an anti-government demonstration a week ago, were given suspended sentences of six months in jail on Friday [12 November].

They had been charged with participating in an unauthorized demonstration. The protest was held last Friday against a cut of 15 percent of the salaries of civil servants and the jailing of a Moslem leader, Mustapha Sy, on charges of troubling public order.

During the trial, Sy supporters sang protests songs every time a suspect was called to the stand. Not all the suspects were allowed to testify and the 30-odd defense lawyers were not allowed to speak.

### Sierra Leone

#### Cuban Delegation Confers With Foreign Minister Bundu

AB1511124193 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700  
GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] A three-man Cuban Government delegation led by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Nicolas

Rodriguez, has conferred with the secretary of state, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Dr. Abass Bundu.

During a courtesy call on the secretary of state, the Cuban vice minister said that they were here to explore the possibility of expanding on the existing bilateral relations and cooperation and familiarize themselves with local developments. Mr. Rodriguez also called for the establishment of a joint economic commission between the two countries and intimated [to] Dr. Abass Bundu about the current situation in his country, which he said was facing some difficult times following the fall of the Soviet Union, Cuba's largest trading partner. He also spoke about the U.S. blockade and its effects on Cuba and expressed delight for the solidarity shown by governments and people in Africa and Latin America (?towards their side).

Responding, Mr. Abass Bundu thanked the Cuban Government for the excellent role played in the affairs of the African continent, with particular reference to assistance rendered to Angola. He welcomed the idea of ushering in a new era of bilateral cooperation through the formation of a joint economic commission between the two nations. Dr. Abass Bundu explained the history of the rebel incursion into Sierra Leone and its devastating effects on the economy, and expressed the hope that the war would soon come to an end. On the political developments since the April 29 revolution, Dr. Abass Bundu told the delegation that the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government was committed to returning the country to civilian democratic rule and that a (?special) timetable would soon be released.

### Togo

#### President Eyadema Returns From Switzerland

AB1611101093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 15 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome early this evening from Geneva, where he arrived on 11 November. He was welcomed at Lome International Airport by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh who was accompanied by members of his cabinet. [passage omitted]

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